

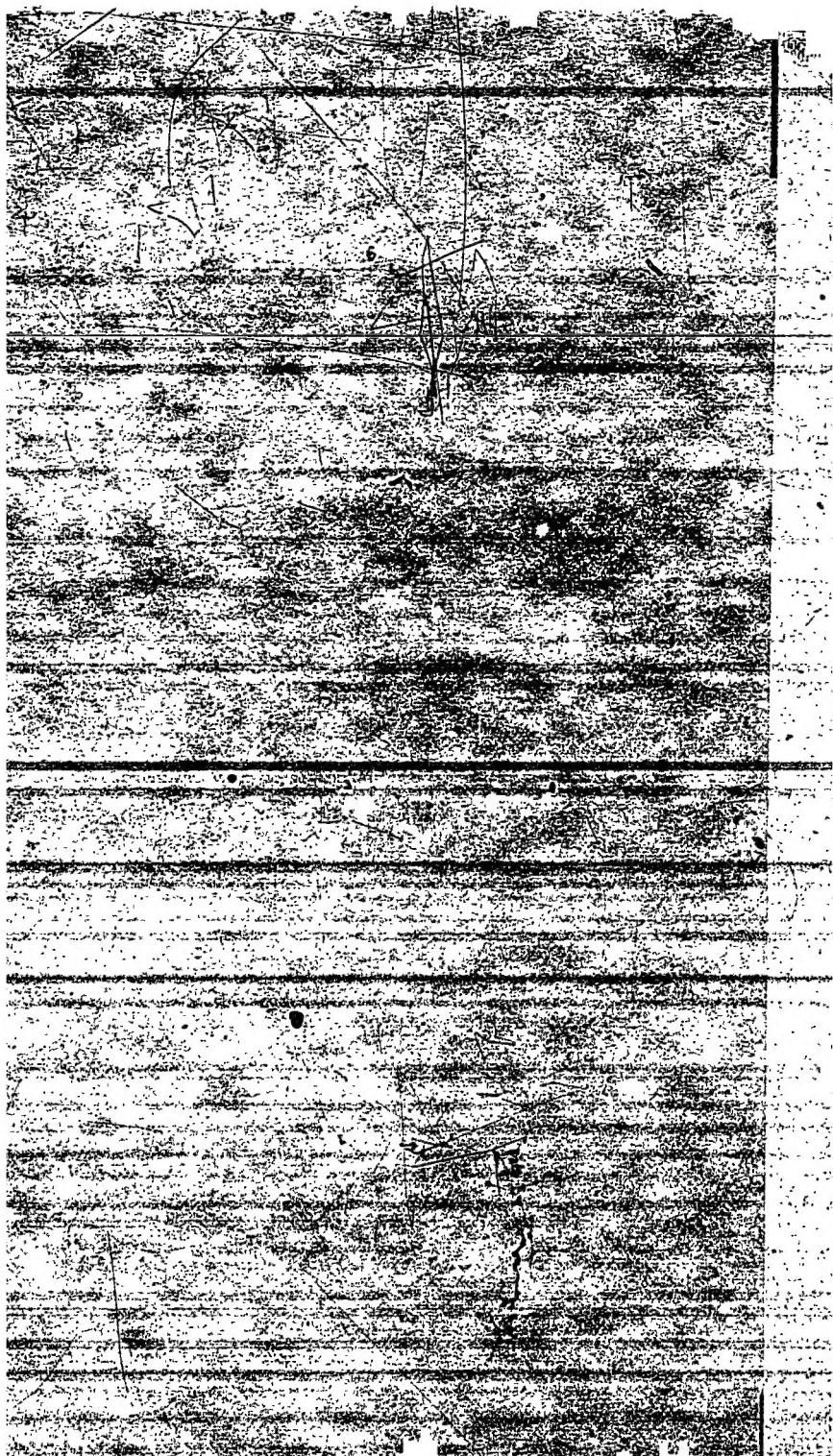
Strathcona

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STRATHGONA ALBERTA

INVITES

FARMERS, HOME SEEKERS
AND CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY TO
EXAMINE HER ADVANTAGES.



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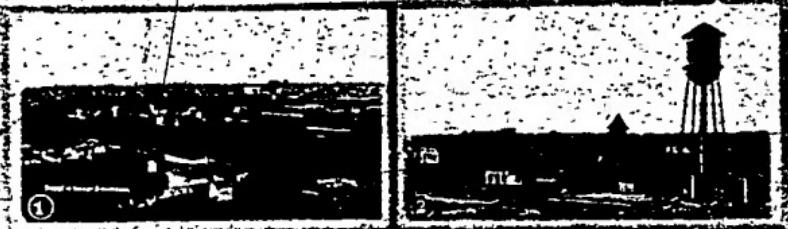
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In Justification

JUST now; with three great systems of railways making all haste towards the Pacific and sending out their hundreds of ramifications to penetrate hitherto inaccessible regions, thus forcing from the "Last West" secrets of illimitable treasures for centuries hidden, and promises of boundless possibilities latent in the half slumbering soil, the abundant showers and grateful sunshine, the crystal-clear lakes and mighty rivers,—just now, when these spell-bound solitudes of forest and plain are awakening to the stir of a new life, and whispers of a golden future are stealing forth and spreading, dream-like, o'er the cosmic senses, it is but natural that the world's eyes should be turned with longing and hope towards Canada's vast and affluent West.

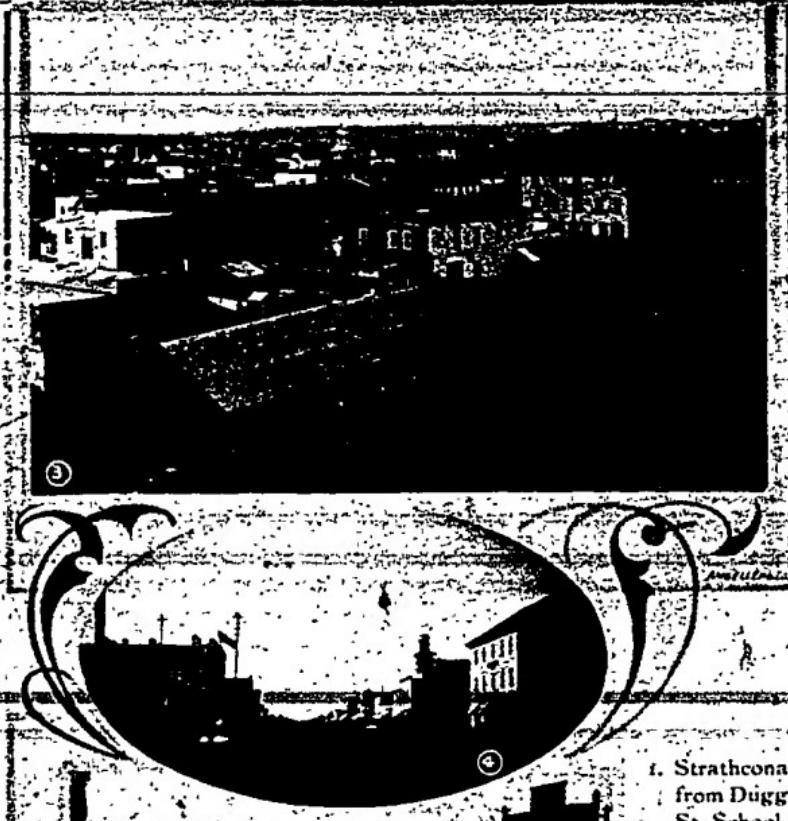
The wage-earner who sees in his present surroundings only ceaseless plodding at unprofitable labor, and yet would go where he might achieve independence; the farmer who requires land for himself and his sons; the merchant who seeks an opening for his business; the wholesaler who would find a location destined to become a distributing point for a vast country; the manufacturer who looks for a place where he will have raw materials, markets and transportation facilities; the capitalist who seeks profitable investments;—to guide such as these to an answer to that perplexing question of where to go, in all that boundless West, is the mission of this little Pamphlet.





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1. Strathcona
from Duggan
St. School.

2. Bird's eye
view from
Dominion
Hotel looking
North.

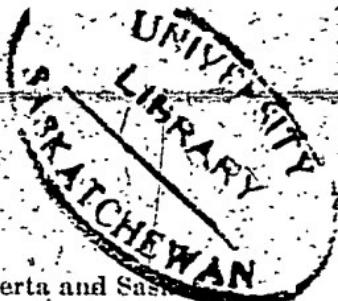
3. Bird's eye
view from a
grain elevator.

4. Whyte Ave.
looking West.

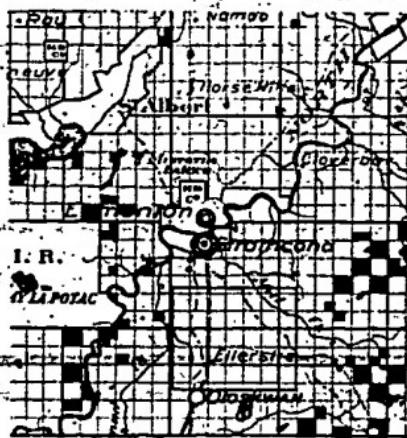
5. Putting down
granolithic
walk.

6. The City
PowerHouse.

Strathcona



Since the admission, a year ago, of Alberta and Saskatchewan into the confederation, the world, generally, has gained a more or less definite idea that these new Provinces form a part of Western Canada. Concerning the exact location of even the most important of western towns the world may not be so well informed; hence, speaking of Strathcona, it may enable the reader to follow more intelligently if we first indicate a particular place on the map. To do this with a few brief words, Strathcona is situated on the south bank of the Saskatchewan river at a point slightly south of the centre of the new Province of Alberta.

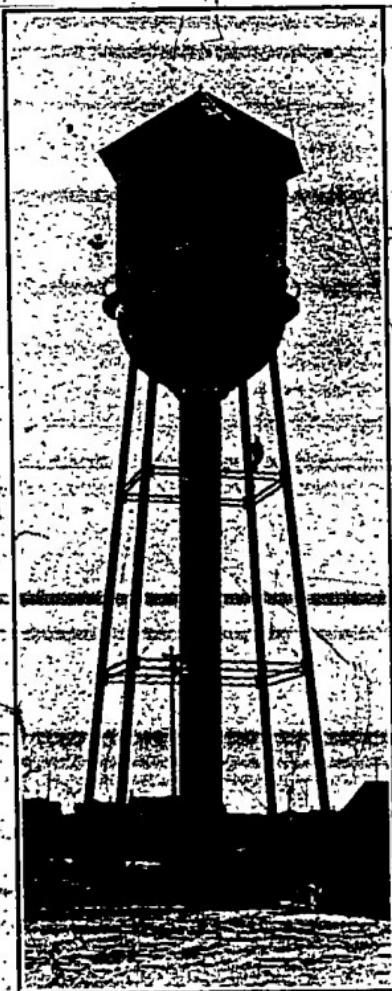


The country surrounding the town for many miles has a gently undulating surface dotted with beautiful natural groves of poplar, spruce and willow. The site of the town is a high, level spot and, over-looking as it does, the gorge-like valley of the Saskatchewan 200 feet below the level of the country and nearly a mile across, at the bottom of which the river, 500 feet in width, winds down its sinuous course like a silver ribbon, it commands a view of most pleasing grandeur.

The history of this flourishing town dates back no further than the spring of 1891, when the C. & E. branch of the Canadian Pacific railway was extended north to the Saskatchewan. Around the terminus of this railway there at once sprang up the nucleus of the present town. A school district was organized, a post office established; the Edmonton Milling Company's flour mill was erected, and also a large hotel now known as The Strathcona House.

For seven years this little village appeared on local charts as "South" Edmonton, deriving the name from the town of Edmonton on the opposite bank of the river, which town has since become the capital city of the Province. Of the seven years above mentioned, the first four were inclined to leaness. Markets were distant, freight rates high, and capital, among the incoming settlers, very scarce. Then the Kootenay min-

ing country opened up, creating a market near at hand, the Klondyke rush occurred bringing thousands of people through who outfitted here for the north; and incidentally introduced this town to the outside world. In 1899, the town, having a population of probably 1,200, obtained incorporation under the name of Strathcona, in honor of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Canadian High Commissioner in London, England.



Municipal Water Tower.

Past the first hard years, Strathcona has made rapid strides in nearly all lines of commercial and industrial enterprise. The population has increased until now, at the close of 1906, it numbers more than 3,000 people. Building has gone on rapidly and many fine residences, not a few of which would do credit to an eastern city, have been erected. Indeed, as a place of residence, few towns in the west have advantages to offer equal to those of Strathcona. The high elevation of the town and its proximity to the river greatly facilitates drainage and sanitation, and in connection with these natural advantages the town has now well underway an elaborate system of sewerage and waterworks. The water supply is taken from deep wells sunk near the river. The source of these wells is the river water which has filtered through more than 100 feet of gravel and is thus pure, free from foreign matter and much

colder and more palatable than water taken directly from the stream. Besides this water service, a never-failing supply of good water may be found in wells in any part of the town at a depth of 25 to 30 feet.

The town has a very large and complete electrical plant and the streets are illuminated with 1,200 candle-power arc-lights;

while the business houses and homes are lighted with incandescent lamps. There is a fire department, up-to-date and efficient in every respect, and manned with a well-organized brigade of about 50 members. Thus, with an unfailing water supply, renders any serious fire disasters of very rare occurrence. In every office and in many private houses are telephones, and long-distance lines give the town communication with nearly every place of importance within 200 miles.

Cheapness of living is a feature which adds much to the desirableness of Strathcona as a place of residence. Rents are not excessively high, and property may be purchased at reasonable prices. Coal is delivered at \$3.00 to \$4.00 per ton, and wood at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per load.

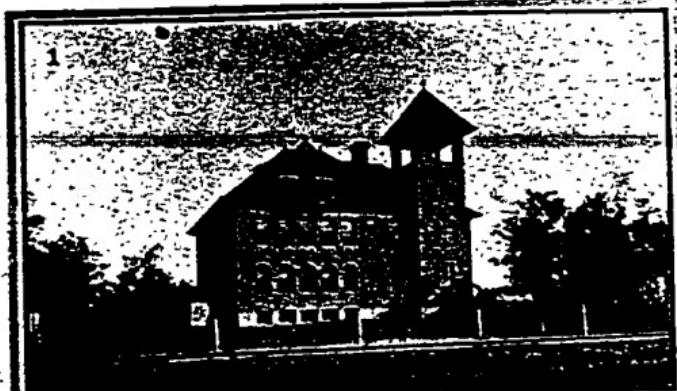


Strathcona-Edmonton Bridge.

Not least among the attractions of Strathcona are the many beautiful driveways in and around the town. Of these, Saskatchewan avenue, when fully completed, will have few equals in Western Canada. It will be a graded driveway extending nearly two miles along the brow of the hill overlooking the river and the Provincial Capitol buildings. Below is the thickly wooded valley which, in its summer-mantle of vari-colored foliage, presents a scene of surpassing loveliness. Even in the sombre garb of winter the view is scarcely less striking in its rugged beauty. Those fond of driving, cycling, or autonrobiling will much appreciate these picturesque drives.

An Excellent School System

To do justice to the Strathcona schools it must be written that in efficiency and general equipment, they are unsurpassed by any in Western Canada. The little log house of '92, which is seen in the group picture of schools, with an attendance of 20 pupils has developed into an institution which at present has an attendance of about 550 pupils and



1. Grondin St.
School.

2. Duggan St.
School.

3. Old Niblock
St. School.

4. New Lums-
den Ave.
School.



5. First School
in Strathcona

6. Clover Bar
District
School, 10
miles from
Strathcona.



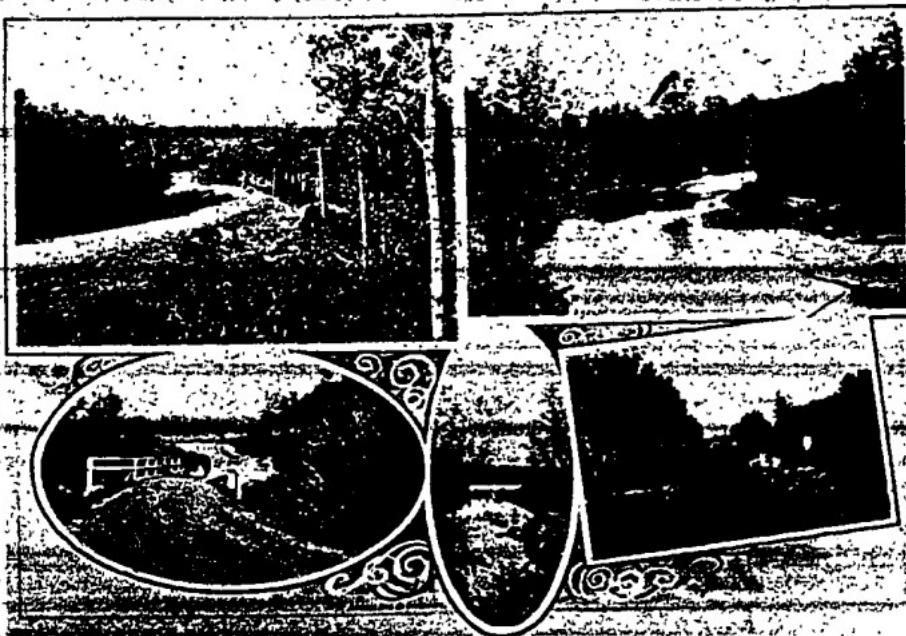
employs 14 specially trained teachers. School buildings of ample size and attractive design have been provided. A solid brick four-roomed structure was erected in 1894, another, much larger, containing six rooms besides the assembly hall, library and laboratory, and costing about \$20,000, was erected in 1901; another, still larger, and costing \$30,000, was erected in 1903; and now, in 1906, yet another school-edifice is in course of construction. These schools are fitted up with every modern convenience, have extensive libraries and, the high school, provided with a well-equipped science laboratory.

It is a record worth speaking of, that 25 students were, this year, graduated from the high school as first, second and third class teachers, and that, of all students writing on the annual departmental examinations during the past six years, more than ninety per cent. were successful.

Another educational advantage is the Alberta College situated on the north bank of the river within a very convenient distance for those residing in Strathcona who wish to take up higher or more specialized courses.

Churches and Societies

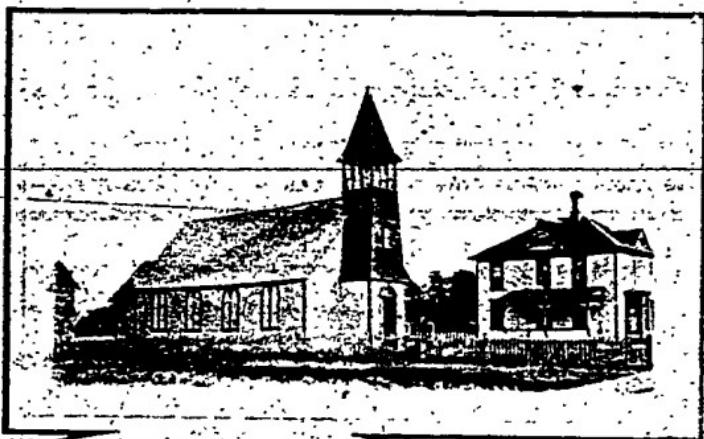
Seven religious denominations are established in Strathcona, namely, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Anglican, Roman Catholic, German Lutheran and German Moravian.



Near to Nature's Heart

Connected with these churches are such auxiliary societies as Ladies Aid, W. C. T. U., Epworth League, Christian Endeavor and Baptist Young People's Association.

There are also established many fraternal societies, among which are Masons, Oddfellows, Foresters, Orangemen, Woodmen and Maccabees.



1. Anglican Church and Rectory.

2. Lutheran Church and Manse.

3. Baptist Church and Parsonage.

Climate

To people unacquainted with conditions here, particularly those living in southerly latitudes, it may seem incredible that a warm, equitable climate should exist as far north as the Saskatchewan and Peace river valleys. Yet if we examine the topography of this part of Western Canada in connection with certain physical phenomena we shall have this anomalous condition of climate fully accounted for. To the west of Strathcona there occurs in the mountain ranges a series of breaks or passes. The Japan currents sweeping in on the coast of British Columbia carry with them the warm, moisture-laden winds from the tropics. These winds blow eastward across British Columbia and, passing beyond the mountains, sweep across Alberta, thus greatly mitigating what might else be a severe climate. The elevation at Strathcona is 2,188 feet above the sea level. The air is pure, dry and healthful. The winters, on the whole, are very mild. Wind storms and blizzards are unknown in Northern Alberta. The snow-fall seldom exceeds six inches or a foot at a time and, although the temperature sometimes falls below zero, the exceeding dryness of the atmosphere prevents it being felt as it would in more humid climates; hence, even in the coldest weather, out-door employments are seldom interrupted. The warm winds from the west, known locally as the chinook, occur frequently during the winter, sometimes entirely taking away the snow and making the days and nights quite warm and sunshiny-like.

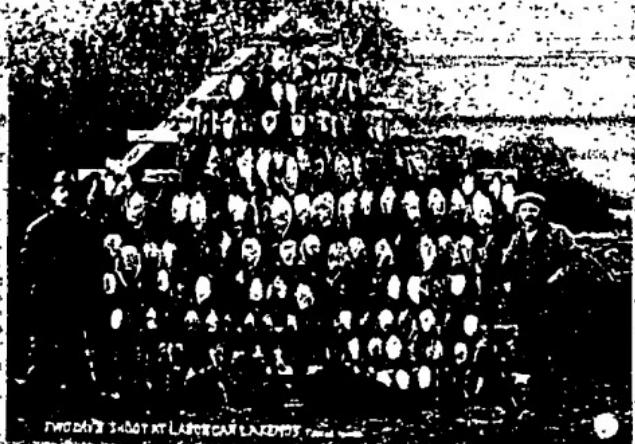
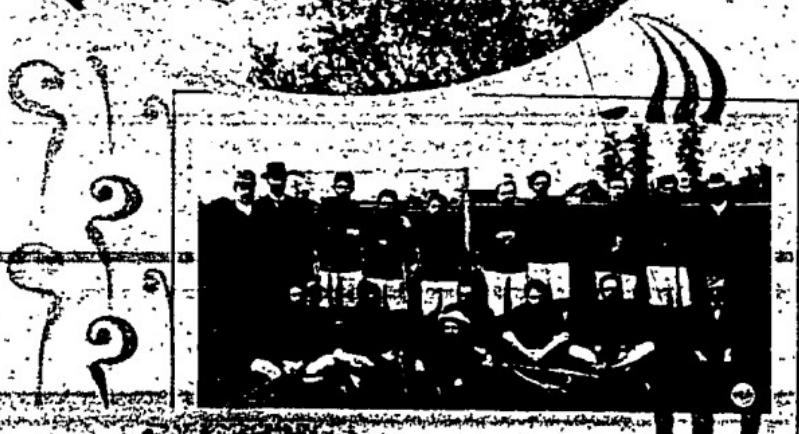
In summer, the long, sunshiny days are never excessively hot and the nights are cool and pleasant. The Strathcona district has never failed of ample rain-fall, neither is it subject to seasons of excessive wet. Farming usually begins about the last of March or the first of April.



Haunts of the Water-Fowl.



1. Strathcona
Hockey
Team.



4. Duck Shoot-
ing a Popular
Pastime.

TWO DAY SHOOT AT LAUREL CAMP LAKE

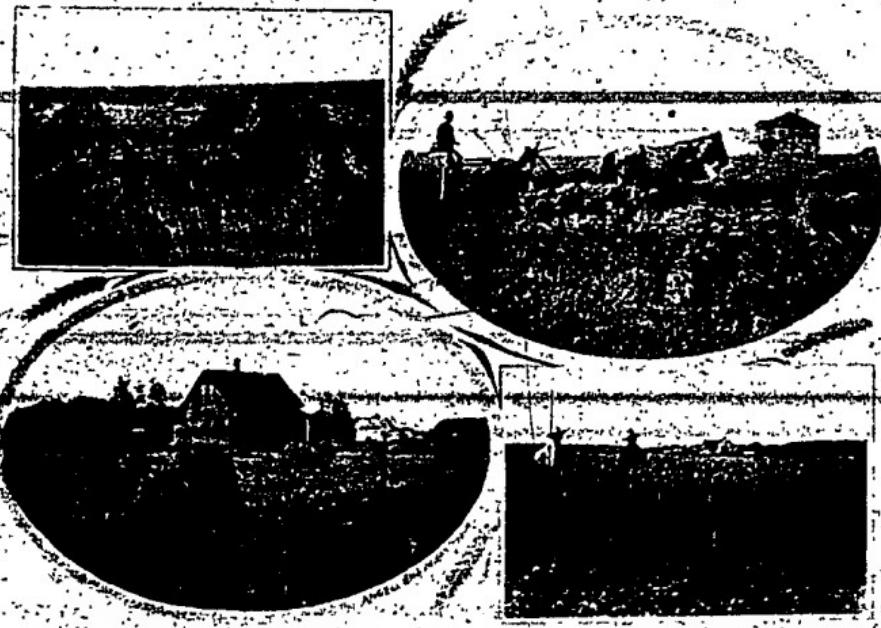
ANGEL LINS CO. PHOTOGRAPHER

Outdoor Sports

No climate could be more favorable for out-door sports and games of all kinds than is that of Alberta. In winter the long evenings and invigorating temperature combine to make skating an ideal pastime. We have a commodious skating rink containing ample ice, room and seating accommodation for several hundreds of spectators, along with this there is also a large curling rink. Strathcona has a strong hockey team which, during the past two or three seasons, has met with success in most of their contests and is probably equal to the best in the Province. In summer the long, cool evenings, with the light period extending until ten and eleven p.m., lend themselves favorably to such games as golf, tennis, cricket, baseball, football, and lacrosse. All of these games are enthusiastically engaged in here; the football and lacrosse teams being particularly strong.

Wild Game

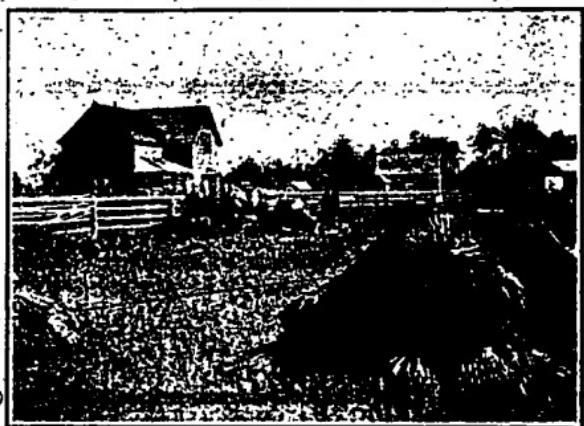
Wild game enough to content the heart of the most ardent sportsman may be found within convenient distance of Strathcona. Grouse and partridge are usually very plentiful, and myriads of ducks and geese and all kinds of water-fowl, including even the swan, gather around the small lakes in various parts of the district. In the more remote and unsettled parts may be found such large game as deer, elk, moose and black bear.



Glimpses of Farm Life:

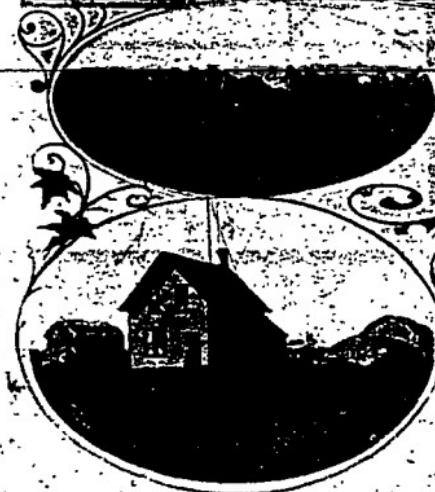
Agriculture and Mixed Farming

The district, of which Strathcona is a centre, is first and foremost an agricultural district. The soil is remarkably fertile and may be described as a black vegetable mold varying in depth from 18 inches to two feet and having beneath it a stratum of heavy yellow clay. This clay is of a spongy, plastic character which enables it to absorb and retain the surplus moisture of the black soil during any period of excessive wet; then, during a dry period which may succeed the wet, this stored-up moisture is, of course, returned to the top-soil by capillary attraction. It will thus be seen that not only is a healthy moisture-circulation constantly going on in the soil, but that the soil is capable of withstanding, should occasion require, periods of extremes of drought or wet which, in many other countries would prove ruinous to crops.



Just three years from turning first sod on the homestead.

Climatic conditions are scarcely less favorable for farming than are those of the soil. The growing of all kinds of garden stuffs and cereal crops is engaged in with marked success. Wheat is grown on a large scale and the yield is, in many cases, as much as 40 bushels per acre of No. 1 quality. Oats grown in the Strathcona district carried away the first prize at both the St. Louis and Paris expositions. The yield often reaches 100 bushels per acre and the measured bushel seldom weighs less than 40 pounds. Barley is a paying crop and yields over 40 bushels per acre of a good quality of grain. Flax, peas and buckwheat are also grown with satisfactory results. Potatoes yield very often as high as 400 to 600 bushels per acre, and all kinds of vegetables do correspondingly well. Wild fruits, such as cranberries, chokecherries, saskatoon



Farm Life.

berries, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries are found in all parts of the district. Small tame fruits such as these are also cultivated in gardens very successfully. Apples of a hardy

variety have been grown and matured, but as yet, apple culture is only in the experimental stage. The great profusion of wild flowers growing everywhere in the country makes bee-raising an easy and profitable occupation.

Although grain-raising brings good returns, it is probably when mixed farming is engaged in that the farmer makes his greatest profit. For such products as butter, eggs and poultry, there is a home market here which consumes nearly the whole supply, and the mining towns of British Columbia furnish a ready market for what surplus there may be.

Hog-raising is another very important branch of mixed farming. Barley is the feed chiefly used in hog raising, and produces an excellent quality of pork.

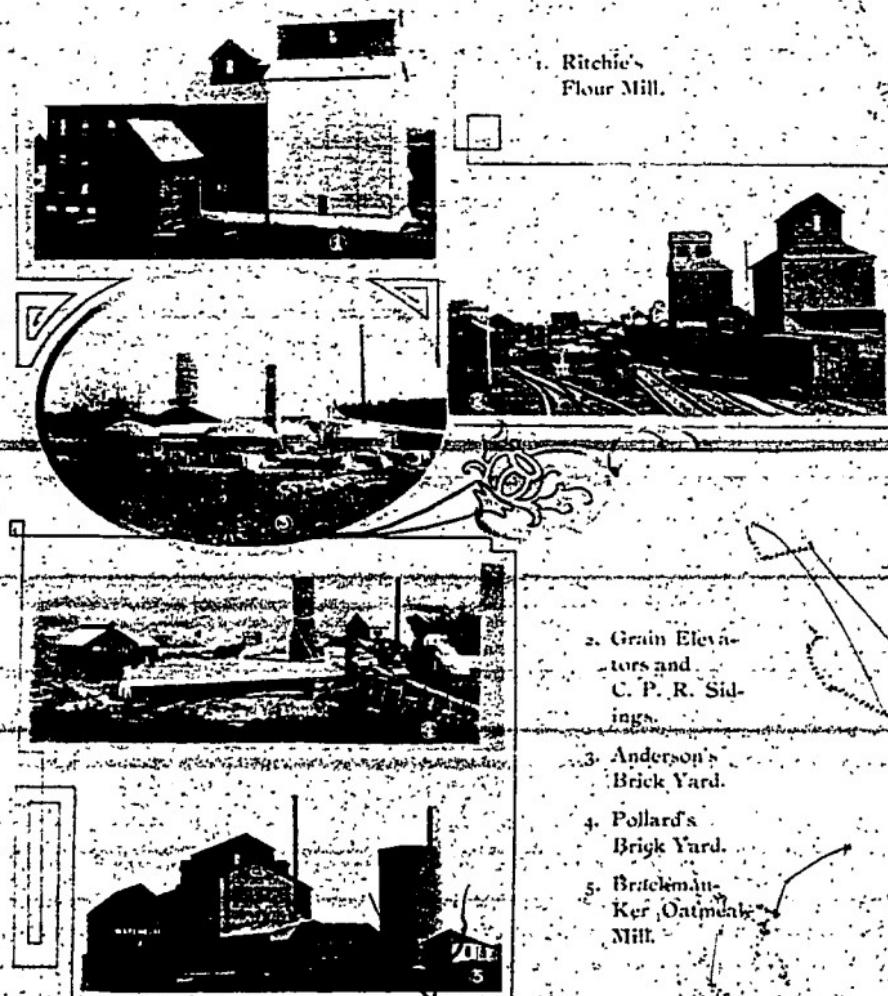
Ranching is carried on extensively in some parts of the district. Wild hay is everywhere plentiful and, in the more sparsely-settled parts, plenty of free range may be had. The climate being mild, horses graze out all winter, while cattle and sheep need be housed and fed for only about three months. The country is well-watered and free from most of those diseases which often visit other stock countries.

Transportation Facilities

Until a year ago the Calgary & Edmonton branch, which has its terminus here, was the only line of railway in Northern Alberta.

The Canadian Northern Co. now have their line completed as far as Edmonton where it connects with the E. Y. & P., their branch line running into Strathcona. This Company also have in prospect the building of another branch to this town from some point east on their main line.

Within another year the Grand Trunk Pacific will likely be completed to Edmonton and will at once serve Strathcona, paying railway transfer charges between the two cities, and will later build a branch line into Strathcona from the east. We have definite assurance from the Company on this matter.





1. Strathcona
Brewery.

2. Steers for
the Butcher.

3. Strathcona Coal Mine.

4. Rafting on the Saskatchewan.

5. Walter's Log Dugip.

6. April delivery of ranch cattle.

The Canadian Pacific Co. make Strathcona a divisional point and will establish here extensive repair shops and other terminal facilities, for which purpose they have 72 acres of land in the town. This Company is now rushing the construction of a second line to connect Strathcona and Winnipeg.

Strathcona already enjoys rates on through freight no higher than those to Calgary, and has jobbing rates correspondingly favorable.

Manufacturing and Industrial Enterprises

The many manufacturing enterprises which have sprung up and are already flourishing here speak very eloquently of the natural advantages the town possesses as an industrial and commercial centre.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co. have a large cereal mill here with about a 200-barrel capacity. This mill turns out rolled oats, rolled wheat, oatmeal, graham flour, pearl barley and chop feeds of various kinds. They have, besides their other elevators and warehouses in connection with the mill, a concrete grain tank with a capacity of 125,000 bushels. Their total grain storing capacity is about 200,000 bushels.

The Edmonton Milling Co. have a large roller process flour mill here with a capacity of 150 barrels a day. This mill manufactures six grades of wheat flour and also wheat granules, graham flour, bran, shorts and chop feed. These products find market in the new towns of the west and some go north to supply the fur traders.

Besides those two mills, there is a smaller feed-mill doing a good local business with the farmers; and two large elevators owned by firms engaged exclusively in the grain export business. The total elevator capacity in the town, not including the several flat warehouses, is over 400,000 bushels.

Much of the barley grown in the district finds a ready market at the large brewery owned by Robert Oehsner. The products of this institution are lager beer, ale and porter.



We Are Seven!

J. Gainer & Co. do an extensive business in all classes of cured and dressed meats, such as bacon, lard, hams, dry salt bacon, dressed poultry, etc. They have a plant with a capacity

to handle about 500 hogs, 20 to 25 cattle and a corresponding number of sheep per week. A large portion of these products find a market in British Columbia and in the north country among the traders. This firm also ships to eastern markets large quantities of white fish which are taken from lakes in the western part of the district.

The Vogel Meat & Packing Co. are engaged exclusively in the wholesale meat business. They have a plant of a large slaughtering and packing capacity and have

also a modern artificial cold storage plant. This firm also does an extensive export business in all kinds of meat products.

Besides these firms P. Burns & Co. have a branch establishment in the town and, having recently purchased 20 acres of land along the railway tracks adjoining the town, they will probably erect a large abattoir there in the near future.

On the flat near the river, W. H. Bedard & Co. have their tannery. This establishment manufactures such leathers as harness, lace, shoe and latigo, besides tanning all kinds of fur pelts for robes. An important by-product of this tannery is the hair from beef hides which is used for plastering.

Here, also, is located one of the largest saw mills in Western Canada, owned by John Walter. The cut this year will be about 16 million feet. Nearly 150 men are employed at the mill and in the logging camps. The mill is kept run-



One of Strathcona's Banks.



One of Strathcona's Hotels.



A Group of Strathcona
Homes.

ning day and night nearly the season through; yet so great is the demand for building material in this rapidly developing district that there is seldom any accumulated stock in the yards.

Besides this large mill there are a number of portable mills operating in other parts of the district where farmers have hauled their logs together to get lumber sawn for their own use.

There are also located here two large brick-making plants—the Pollard Bros. and P. Anderson & Co. The quality of clay found here is very suitable for the manufacture of brick, and these establishments turn out a very high grade of dry press and stiff mud brick, tile and fire brick. The combined capacity of these plants is 10 to 15 million bricks per annum. They are equipped to run the year round and employ about 75 men. The local market for brick, together with the demand from other parts of Alberta and British Columbia, is even greater than they can supply.

The iron foundry and machine shop of Jackson Bros. turns out all kinds of castings in brass and iron. They make a specialty of mill machinery and boiler repair work.

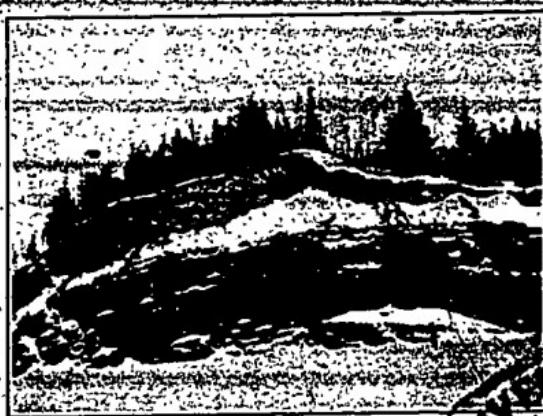
J. M. Nettleton has a candy factory here and manufactures all kinds of high grade confectionery. This concern was established here on a small scale but a few years ago, and has already worked up an extensive business.

A sash and door factory owned by R. P. Bisset, makes to order sash, doors, frames, moldings, turnings, etc.

Besides these manufacturing concerns there are many smaller ones in the town, while all the usual lines of retail trade are in some manner represented. Mention should also be made of the two up-to-date newspapers, The Strathcona Chronicle, published weekly, and the Strathcona Plaindealer, published twice a week.

Coal mining is fast becoming a very important industry in Strathcona. The country throughout the district is more or less underlaid with coal of an excellent quality for domestic and steam producing purposes. It occurs in lateral seams varying in thickness from five to twelve feet. These seams crop out along the banks of the river, and, heretofore, mining has been done by tunneling into the bank; but during the last year the Strathcona Coal Co. sunk a shaft higher up on the bank and within the limits of the town, and are now taking out coal on a large scale. With the building up of the new towns in the prairie country south and east of here, where there is neither wood nor coal, an enormous amount of coal will be required from these mines.

Natural gas of a high quality for illuminating and heating purposes has been discovered in wells dug in Strathcona and



Forty-foot coal seam up river from Strathcona.



borings have been on the flat on the opposite side of the river, with the result that a very fair flow was struck at a depth of 800 feet. The pressure, however, was not considered sufficient and the boring will be proceeded with to a greater depth.

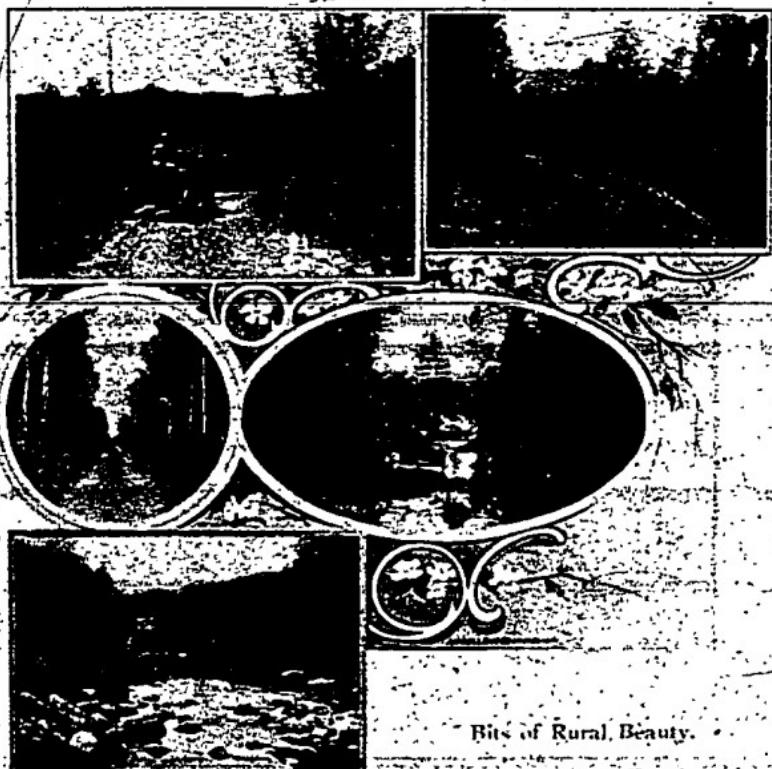
Deposits of oil are found in certain parts of the district. The development of these deposits has not yet been carried far enough to speak with certainty as to their extent, but the indications are that they will prove exceedingly valuable.

West of this town a few miles are stone quarries where an excellent quality of building stone is taken out.

An Eldorado for the Wholesaler and Manufacturer

Strathcona is a natural distributing point for an immense territory. To the north is the great Peace river country with, possibly, a soil as fertile, and a climate as favorable for agricultural pursuits as in the Strathcona district. North of this is the vast and partially explored territory of McKenzie with its illimitable wealth of furs and minerals, the possibilities of which cannot be estimated. On the west are great tracts of timber and, nearer the mountains, a country reported to be well adapted for agricultural purposes, while still further west is the rich Caribou country. Already railroads are being surveyed through these regions and, eventually, they will penetrate even the most remote parts. The settling up and developing of these vast regions will create a market for all of our products of field and factory. And with her position here at the very gateway to these countries, and having access, as she has, to the main lines of railway which will traverse them, Strathcona has every prospect of becoming a great wholesale and distributing centre. Even as matters stand at present, there are splendid openings for extensive wholesale establishments, particularly in the grocery and produce lines. Indeed a wholesale grocery is now one of the great needs of the town, and such an establishment coming here would be assured a paying business.

A soap factory is another industry that would pay well here. Every year enormous quantities of such by-products as tallow and other grease from the packing houses here are shipped away to be manufactured into soap while the manufactured article is again shipped in.



BITS OF RURAL BEAUTY.

A beet sugar factory would also be a paying industry. The soil and climate here are well adapted for the growth of the sugar beet, and samples grown here, on being tested, showed a highly satisfactory percentage of sugar.

A pulp and paper mill would find here, not only an abundance of excellent raw material in the shape of spruce and poplar wood, but also a good demand for their manufactured product. Similarly, a woolen mill, a biscuit factory and scores of other manufacturing enterprises would find here great opportunities for business.

Large plots of high level ground, at present unoccupied, adjoining the town on the south and lying near the railway tracks, are available for, and would make ideal factory sites. Added to these advantages, there are those of an abundant supply of the very best water and the cheapness of both wood and coal as fuel.

To the manufacturer and wholesaler, now is the time to locate here—now while you can get a building site for almost nothing, and while there are few competitors in the field.

Information for Settlers

Questions Frequently Asked

1. Are any free grant lands still available in the Strathcona district?

Yes. But free lands are now a long way back from the existing railways; and settlers who have a little means are strongly recommended to buy lands nearer Strathcona or other railway points in preference. Owing to better markets and other facilities this will be found quite as profitable, and very much more comfortable. There is a very large amount of railway and other land still for sale at reasonable prices, and on very easy terms. Unimproved farms within a dozen miles of the town can be got at from \$10 to \$15 per acre, and payment may be spread over ten years.

Free lands cannot be got at less than about 50 miles to the west, north or north-east, and about 75 miles east, from Strathcona; and desirable free lands are almost as far from other points on the Calgary & Edmonton Railway.

2. What are the homestead regulations?

Every male over 18 years of age and females who are widows or the sole support of minor children are entitled to receive 160 acres of free land, subject to following conditions:

A homesteader must erect some sort of a home on his place, live on the place for six months in each year for three years, and bring fifteen acres under cultivation, when he is entitled to receive patent for his land.

If preferred, he may live with his parents, or on purchased land in the vicinity of his homestead. In that case he must bring thirty acres under cultivation.

A homesteader may, if he choose, substitute fencing and live stock for cultivation. In that case, he must fence at least 80 acres, and have at least 20 head of horses or cattle on the place, and must observe the regulations as to residence.

3. Can a man who has had a homestead in Manitoba or Saskatchewan take up another in Alberta?

If he abandoned his first homestead, or was entitled to patent for it prior to 2nd June, 1889, yes; otherwise, no.

4. Can the homesteader have the improvements to his place required by the regulations, performed by another? Yes, but residence must be personal.

5. To how much timber is a homesteader entitled and at what cost?

Entitled to what is on his own place free of charge for his own use on it.

Having no timber on his homestead, he may take out at a cost of 25 cents, a permit which entitles him to 3,000 lineal feet, or 9,250 feet B.M., 2,000 poplar fence rails, 400 roof poles, 500 fence posts, and dry timber for fuel and fencing, all of which may be cut on named vacant Dominion lands.

All settlers are besides entitled to purchase a permit at \$1.50 per M., B. M., or one cent per lineal foot. This may be cut off named vacant Dominion lands.

6. Can a farm be rented, and on what terms?

Yes. Usually either a cash consideration to be agreed upon, or very often a division of crop, or increase in live stock.

7. What is house rent in the town?

\$8 a month and up.

8. Does the Government make any provision for the accommodation of new settlers on arrival?

Yes. May remain seven days in the immigration hall; fuel, water and light provided free.

9. Can one person make homestead entries for another?

No.

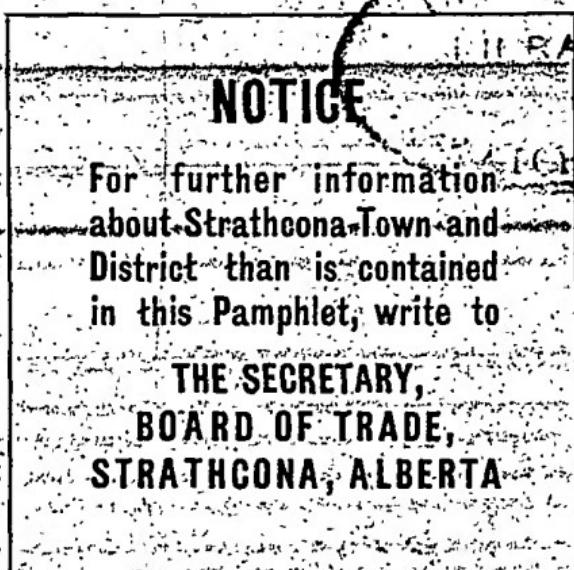
10. How much stock can be taken from United States into Canada free of duty?

One horse or cow for each ten acres of land, either homesteaded or purchased, up to a limit of 320 acres. 20 per cent. duty on excess stock.



A Pioneer Farmer's Present Home.

11. Give information regarding the quarantine of stock ?
Write the Comptroller of Customs, Ottawa.
12. What do farm implements cost at Strathcona ?
Binders, \$150 to \$165; mowers, \$60; rakes, \$30; plows—walking, \$20, sulky, \$35; gang, \$75; disc harrows, \$40; wagons, \$75 to \$80. Other implements in proportion.
13. Quote prices of live stock.
Three year old steers—unusually low at present—\$35 to \$40. Milk cows, \$30 to \$50. Driving horses, \$100 to \$150 each. Working horses, \$250 to \$350 per team. Native ponies, \$20 to \$35 each.
14. What does lumber cost?
Spruce boards and dimension, \$16 to \$18 per thousand ft.; shiplap, \$20; flooring and siding, \$23 up, according to quality; cedar shingles, \$2.50 to \$3 per thousand.
15. Would you advise intending settlers to bring live stock and farm implements with them?
Horses and cattle; yes. Farm implements, see prices quoted in No. 12, and form your own conclusions.
16. Is living expensive in Alberta?
Prices of groceries are about as follows: Sugar, granulated, 14¢ to 18¢ lbs., for \$1, according to fluctuation of the market; Tea, 30 to 50¢ a lb.; Coffee, 30 to 45¢ a lb.; Bacon, 12½ to 18¢; Flour, \$2.75 to \$3.25 per 98 lbs. Dry goods about eastern Canada prices. Stoves and furniture considerably higher than eastern prices owing to heavy freight charges.





HILLYARD-MITCHELL